

## SHERIDAN DEAD.

### The General of the United States Army Breathes His Last.

### Death Bed Scenes and Sketch of His Great Career.

General P. H. Sheridan.

General P. H. Sheridan died very suddenly at his cottage in Nonquitt, Mass., at 10:30 o'clock Sunday evening of failure of the heart's action. The end came without warning, and was unexpected by his physicians, and as a cruel blow to his family.

Previous to the sudden appearance of heart failure at about 9:30 there had been no premonitions of any unfavorable change in his condition.

His voice was strong, he took a full supply of nourishment, slept occasionally, as usual, and the doctors and his family were in hopeful spirits. At 7 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Sheridan and the doctors went to the hotel for supper, and soon after their return the usual preparations for the night were made.

At about 9:30 Colonel Sheridan was found dead in his bed. The doctors were called, but he was already dead. The cause of death was failure of the heart's action.

At 10 o'clock a messenger came, bareheaded and breathless to the hotel, and demanded the immediate presence of Colonel Sheridan at the cottage. Five minutes after another messenger summoned the Colonel's wife.

Mrs. Sheridan received with composure the news, and exerted herself to make as comfortable as possible the last hours of her husband. Mrs. Sheridan had summoned the four children, and they were brought into the sick room. Colonel Mike was present, as were also the physicians.

The General was conscious up to within a few hours of his death. He had, however, lost the power of speech, and indicated by signs his desires. Mrs. Sheridan sat at the bedside. Next to her was Colonel Mike, and around the bedside were the four children.

The Sisters Maban and Justinian, and the faithful body servant Klein, were also at the bedside throughout the dying hour.

The General gasped as if trying to cough. He was unsuccessful, and seemed to be awfully distressed at some internal attack which he could neither relieve nor suppress. The physician to whom he might apply remedies. He gradually sank into a stupor and remained unconscious to the end. Mrs. Sheridan held his hand and Dr. O'Reilly noted the flutter of the heart, and the last breath was taken.

At 10:30 o'clock the heart ceased to beat, and the life of the gallant General of the Army was ended in peace.

General Sheridan's illness began about the middle of May. On May 25, however, it was acknowledged that he was in danger. A severe relapse on May 31 again prostrated General Sheridan. At that time the doctors encouraged his physicians to hope once more for his recovery.

On June 2 it was decided to place him on the United States steamer Swatara to be taken to his cottage at Nonquitt.

General Sheridan arrived at his Massachusetts cottage on Sunday afternoon, July 8. The journey had been made with ease and comfort, and Dr. Robert M. O'Reilly and Henry C. Yarrow declared that their patient had improved since leaving Washington.

At the end of a fortnight the distinguished patient had apparently reached a stage very near to convalescence.

A few days ago it became evident that the General was really retreating, and that he was unable to resist the change of climate, had been exhausted, and symptoms of rapid decline were noticed. Dr. O'Reilly was hastily summoned, and on his arrival acknowledged that the case was hopeless.

The following official bulletin was issued at midnight:

"General Sheridan died at 10:30 this evening. The immediate cause of death was failure of the heart's action, and was the result of the mitral and aortic valves, the existence of which was known to his physicians, to himself, and to his family in November of last year. The disease had been progressive, and had been complicated by pneumonia, pulmonary edema, and hemorrhages. The last day of his life he was comatose, and he died peacefully at the hour named."

ROBERT M. O'REILLY, Surgeon United States Army. WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, Assistant Surgeon United States Army.

**Sketch of His Life.** General Philip Henry Sheridan was born in Somerset, Ohio, on March 6, 1831, in a home that still stands near the site of the battle of Gettysburg. His parents were Irish, and had come to America three years before his birth. He began to earn a living for himself in 1844 as a clerk in a dry goods store.

He got on well till he read that there was a vacancy at West Point from the Somerset district. So he set down, without asking anybody's advice, to prepare for the entrance examination, a plain, homely application. The General knew the Sheridans well, and so he went to West Point in 1847. It took him five years to graduate, because he was dropped a year for thrashing an upper classmate.

He received his commission as brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1852, and soon after his active life as a soldier, having been ordered to the Pacific coast to take part in the campaign against the Yakima Indians in Washington Territory.

At the battle of the Cascades, March 26, 1858, he gave his first evidence of that military genius which afterward made his name conspicuous among the leaders of the world's history. The Indians had attacked the block-house at the Cascades of the Columbia, and the force within, although outnumbered and without the aid of the army, had held out for several days.

It was decided to convey the remains of General Sheridan to his cottage at Nonquitt, Mass., by special car from New Bedford to Washington.

When both Houses of Congress assembled, Secretary Prudden was announced bearing a message from the President to the Senate and House. It was the official announcement to Congress of the death of General Sheridan and was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 6, 1888.

"To Mrs. Sheridan: While the nation mourns its loss and shares your sorrow, let me express to you my personal grief and most sincere condolences."

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The President also issued an order commanding Major General Schofield to report at Washington and take command of the army. General Schofield was ordered to report at Washington and take command of the army.

General Sheridan had been in the army for 36 years. He was a member of the Thirtieth Infantry, and was ordered from the Northwest to the Southwest, and then was assigned to the position of Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Southwest. In the Pea Ridge campaign he had charge of the transportation and supplies, and took no active part in the engagement.

Then Sheridan went away to the Corinth campaign as quartermaster to General Halleck. Finally the Governor of Michigan gave him his first real chance to show his fighting qualities by making him a Colonel of the Second Cavalry of that State.

Sheridan's earliest exploits as Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry occurred three

days after he took command of his regiment, when he was off on Elliott's raid to Boonville, Miss., and one month and five days after he took command of the Second Michigan Cavalry.

For this Sheridan was made a brigadier of volunteers, his commission to date from that day. In command of the Eleventh Division of the Army of the Potomac, he led the advance into Kentucky, and at the battle of Perryville, one of the most desperate, for the numbers engaged, of the war, he held the key to the position and acquired a reputation for his operations in the West.

At the battle of the Cumberland, he took an active part in the battle of Murfreesboro, after which he was made Major General of volunteers. In the battle of Stones River, he was again in the front, and he was made a full General.

His first work on the Potomac was on the flank during the battles of the Wilderness, and on the 8th of May he was off on his raid around Richmond, in which he actually captured the city of the Confederacy, and the battle operations of the war.

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"He had established for himself a strong hold in the hearts of his fellow countrymen, who soon caught the true meaning and purpose of his soldierly devotion and heroic temper."

"His intrepid courage, his steadfast patriotism and the generosity of his nature inspired with peculiar warmth the admiration of the people."

"Above his grave affection for the man and pride in his achievements will struggle for mastery, and too much honor cannot be accorded to the man who so nobly endowed with all the qualities which make his death a national loss."

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Senate then adopted appropriate resolutions of respect and condolence.

Senator Palmer introduced a bill granting a pension of \$5000 a year to Mrs. Sheridan. The bill was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The Senate appointed a committee consisting of Senators Hawley, Mansfield, Cullum, Stewart, Hampton, Gibson and Gray to attend the obsequies of General Sheridan.

In the house the chaplain made a touching allusion to General Sheridan's death. The clerk read the communication of the President, after which the resolutions drawn up by the Military Committee and presented by General Hooker of Mississippi, were adopted.

The following pallbearers were selected: Speaker Carlisle, General Wesley Merritt, Mr. G. W. Childs, Mr. Joseph Fullerton, Mr. General Hooker of Mississippi, Mr. Secretary Whitney, General McClellan, Marshall Field, of Chicago; Senator Joseph R. Hawley and General William Tecumseh Sherman.

Invitations to attend the funeral were sent to Colonel Fred Grant, Colonel J. S. Croley, General J. W. Forsyth, Colonel G. W. Davis and Colonel George W. Forsyth.

The corpse was laid out in a full dress uniform and a sword on the lid.

THE LABOR WORLD.

OREGON saw mill men get \$4 a day.

DAKOTA farm hands get \$2 a day.

EIGHT thousand laborers are on strike at Paris.

AMPAIGN literature is now in demand and the printer is happy.

On the California railroads they are using steel rails of England.

THE K. of L. co-operative watch-case mill at Brooklyn employs 100 hands.

An East Saginaw (Mich.) firm has an order from Liverpool for 10,000 doors.

ABOUT 310,000 persons are employed on Great Britain's railways.

At Toledo, Ohio, women Knights of Labor have started a co-operative knitting-mill.

PITTSBURG expects to carry off the palm for the biggest demonstration on Labor Day.

LARGE numbers of English miners have left for the gold mines at the African Transvaal.

SERVANTS get \$2 and \$3 a month in western North Carolina and parts of South Carolina.

THERE are now over 150 local unions in the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union.

A BENEVOLENT and protective association is being talked of for street railway men of Boston.

ACCORDING to Bradstreet's the number of strikes in the United States from June 1 to 15 was 1507.

GERMAN manufacturers instead of riveting the joints of boilers weld them at a slightly greater cost.

The glass bottle blowers have arranged a strike. Work is to be suspended.

THE Grand Lodge of the Plomasmakers' Union has decided that each local union must have an American flag.

At London a machine which takes the place of the glassblower has been patented.

A RECENT conference of tanners of New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts formed an Inter-State Federation for mutual protection.

In many places in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and North Carolina farm hands are paid from thirty-five to fifty cents per day.

EIGHTEEN special agents of the National Bureau of Labor are now engaged collecting statistics regarding employment on railroads in the Eastern States.

THERE are fifty co-operative stores in New England under the management of the Sovereigns of Industry. The yearly sales amount to \$5,000,000.

YORK, Penn., is said to have the greatest rag carpet works in the United States. Six hundred rag men are employed there, and there are 100 weavers and spoolers.

THE first strike of workmen in this country can be attributed to the journey-men bakers. The strike occurred in 1771, and was against a reduction in wages.

T. DAW, a Japanese civil engineer, has been at the Yokohama (Japan) cotton ovens getting points about the manufacture for copying in Japan, where ovens will be established.

ALL the shipyards along the Delaware river are crowded with boats. The working capacity is doubled by their working capacity. Schock's yard has five large ships, one to cost \$1,500,000.

COMPARATIVELY speaking there are now very few shoe-makers in this country who can make shoes from the hide of a goat.

TRADE unions show that it takes, on an average, about sixty men to manufacture a complete boot from the raw materials.

It is a fact, though a rather strange one, that three-fourths of the bakers who are employed in the United States are Germans.

THE German Emperor's favorite flower is the blue lily.

WILLIAM H. H. followed his father in becoming a Congressman.

MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT pays her physician \$10,000 a year.

EDISON says he tries nothing that doesn't promise dollars and cents.

THE Queen of Denmark has been made deaf by a bug crawling into her ear at night.

EMIN BEA, the African explorer, is familiarly known in Germany as Edward Schnitzler.

QUEEN VICTORIA is troubled with insomnia, and at her age there is no remedy for the affliction.

TOLSTOY, the Russian novelist, is to be prosecuted by the Russian authorities for insanity.

THE new German Field Marshal, Prince George of Saxony, is his presumptive to the throne.

EX-SENATOR DAVIS, the wealthy West Virginian, was once a brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

QUEEN MARGHERITA, of Italy, is as vivacious as any high-born lady untrammelled by cares of the State should be.

GOVERNOR BOB TAYLOR of Tennessee goes to Europe and plays the fiddle, dances with the girls and runs foot races.

GENERAL HARRISON's wealth, it is said, does not exceed \$50,000, the income from which is not more than \$1500.

MRS. DELIA WARD of New York, the mother of Charles Stewart Farnell, is about to mount the lecture platform.

MRS. LANGTRY's two children have come to this country with their grandmother, and will remain here permanently, it is said.

SINCE the death of the late Ralph Leibel, the whole cotton crop of the South was nearly destroyed by them. They devour both the staple and the long staple cotton, and rarely, if ever, touch any other plant.

A MIDNIGHT COLLISION.

Frightful Accident to an English E.ursion Train.

## SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

### Senate Proceedings.

145TH DAY.—Speeches were made by Messrs. Edmunds and Gorman on Mr. Cullom's resolution instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the relations between Canadian and United States railroads lines. The resolution was adopted without dissent. Following this debate, Mr. Teller introduced the Senate in opposition to the bill to amend the Fisheries Treaty.

146TH DAY.—Mr. Vance spoke in favor of ratifying the Fisheries Treaty. Mr. Jones offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Fisheries to report on a combination or pool of the producers of cotton bagging. A bill was presented urging that the President be requested to open negotiations with the Government of Her Britannic Majesty (in which the Dominion of Canada and the several political subdivisions thereof shall be represented) with a view to the settlement of a "fish trap" between Her Majesty's Government and the United States.

A message was received from the President announcing the death of General Sheridan. The reading of the message was listened to with respectful attention, and upon the motion of Senator Edmunds the Senate adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has learned with profound regret the death of Philip H. Sheridan, late General of the Army of the United States.

Resolved, That the Senate hereby expresses its grateful sense of his great and patriotic service in the cause of his country